

# **THF Reorientations in THF/D<sub>2</sub>O Clathrate**

**K. W. HERWIG**

***Instrument Scientist***

***and***

***Deputy Senior Team Leader for SNS Instrument Systems***

Collaborators:

C. A. Tulk, SNS – SNS Oak Ridge  
National Laboratory

S. Rols – Université Montpellier II

**August 27, 2003**

# The SNS site



- The SNS will begin operation in 2006
- At 1.4 MW it will be ~8x ISIS, the world's leading pulsed spallation source
- The peak neutron flux will be ~20-100x ILL
- SNS will be the world's leading facility for neutron scattering
- It will be a short drive from HFIR, a reactor source with a flux comparable to the ILL



# Target/Instruments Buildings



January 2003



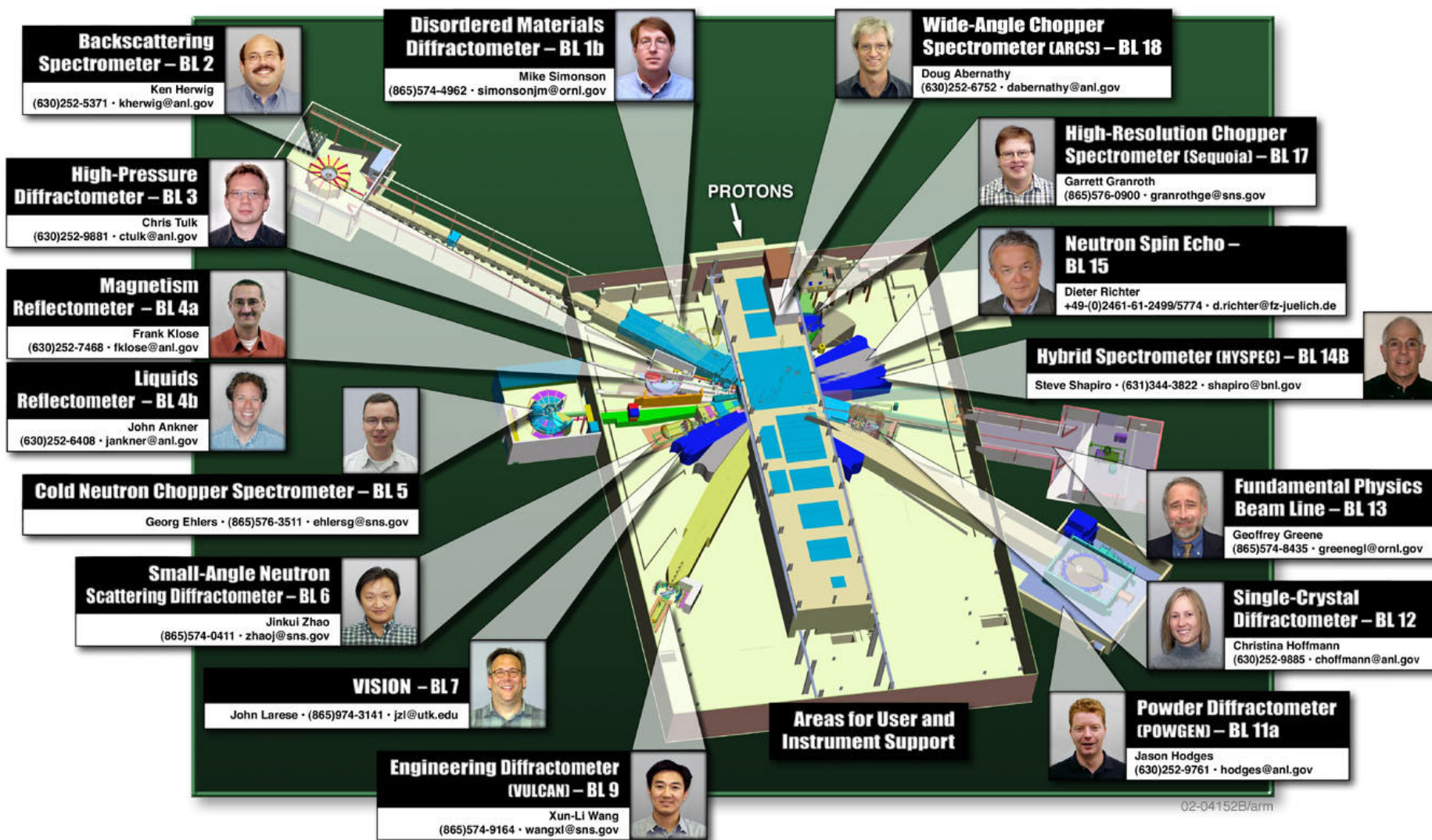
August 5, 2003



August 2003

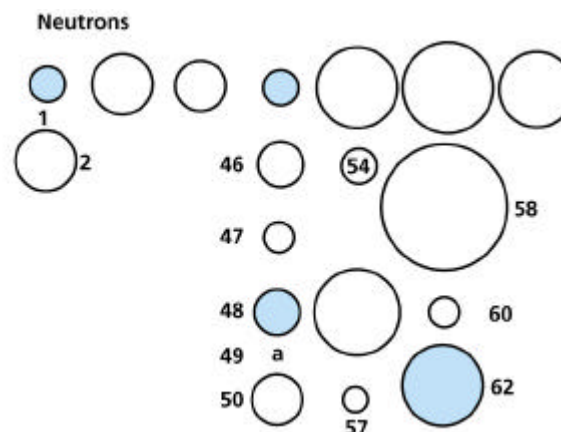
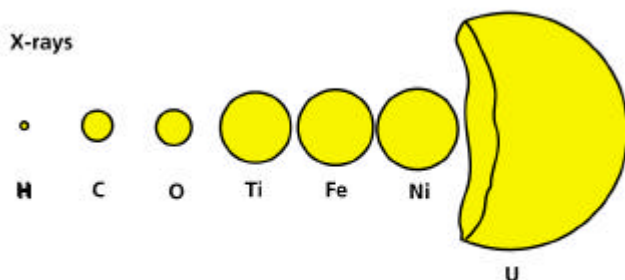


# Instrument Suite



02-04152B/arm

# Why Neutrons?



- Isotopic sensitivity – random cross-section with element and isotope
- Wavelength and energy match excitations in condensed matter

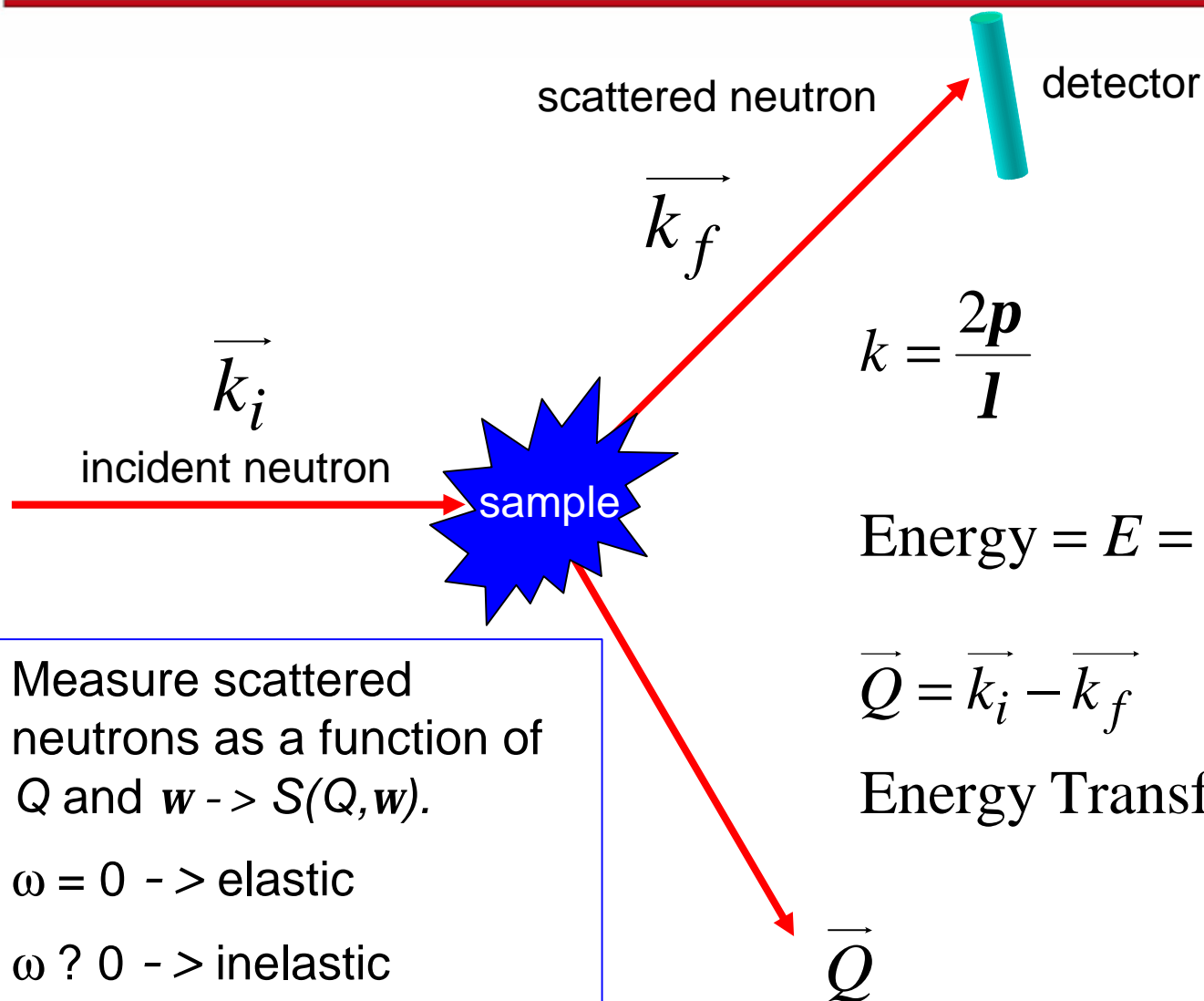
(Geometry and time):

- neutrons  $\lambda \sim \text{\AA}$ ;  $E \sim \text{meV}$
- x-rays  $\lambda \sim \text{\AA}$ ;  $E \sim \text{keV}$
- light  $\lambda \sim 1000 \text{\AA}$ ;  $E \sim \text{eV}$

$$1 \text{ meV} = 11.6 \text{ K} = 8.01 \text{ cm}^{-1} = 0.1 \text{ kJ/mole} = 2.42 \times 10^{11} \text{ Hz} \sim 10^{-12} \text{ sec}$$

- Small absorption cross section – can penetrate sample cells
- Weakly interacting probe – sample size implications

# Neutron Scattering Experiment



Measure scattered neutrons as a function of  $Q$  and  $\omega \rightarrow S(Q, \omega)$ .

$\omega = 0 \rightarrow$  elastic

$\omega \neq 0 \rightarrow$  inelastic

$\omega \text{ near } 0 \rightarrow$  quasielastic

# Intermediate Scattering Function and $S(\mathbf{Q}, \omega)$



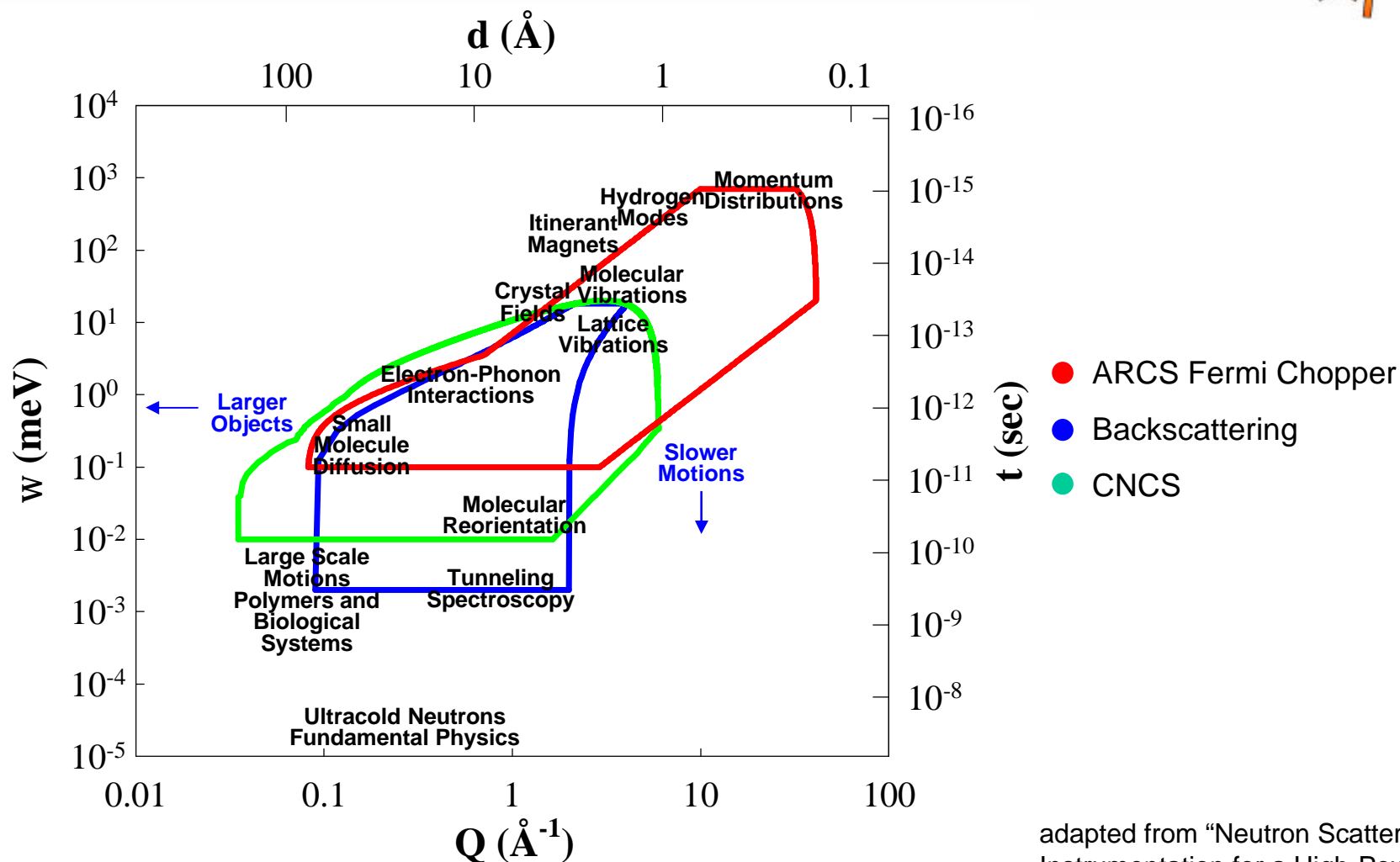
- Intermediate Scattering Function
  - time dependent correlation function
  - incoherent scattering – no pair correlations, self-correlation function
  - calculable from atomic coordinates in a Molecular Dynamics Simulation

$$I_{inc}(\mathbf{Q}, t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i \langle \exp\{i\mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{R}_i(t)\} \exp\{-i\mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{R}_i(0)\} \rangle$$

- $S_{inc}(\mathbf{Q}, \omega)$  – the Fourier transform of  $I_{inc}(\mathbf{Q}, t)$

$$S_{inc}(\mathbf{Q}, \omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} I_{inc}(\mathbf{Q}, t) \exp(-i\omega t) dt$$

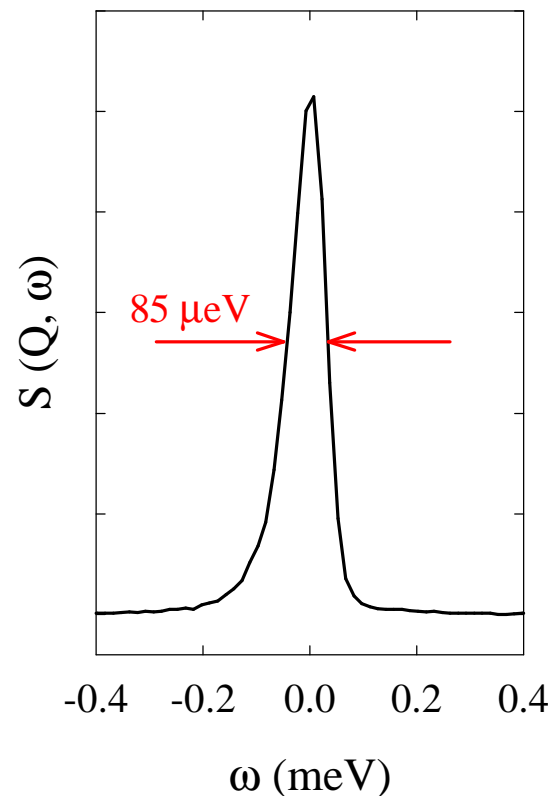
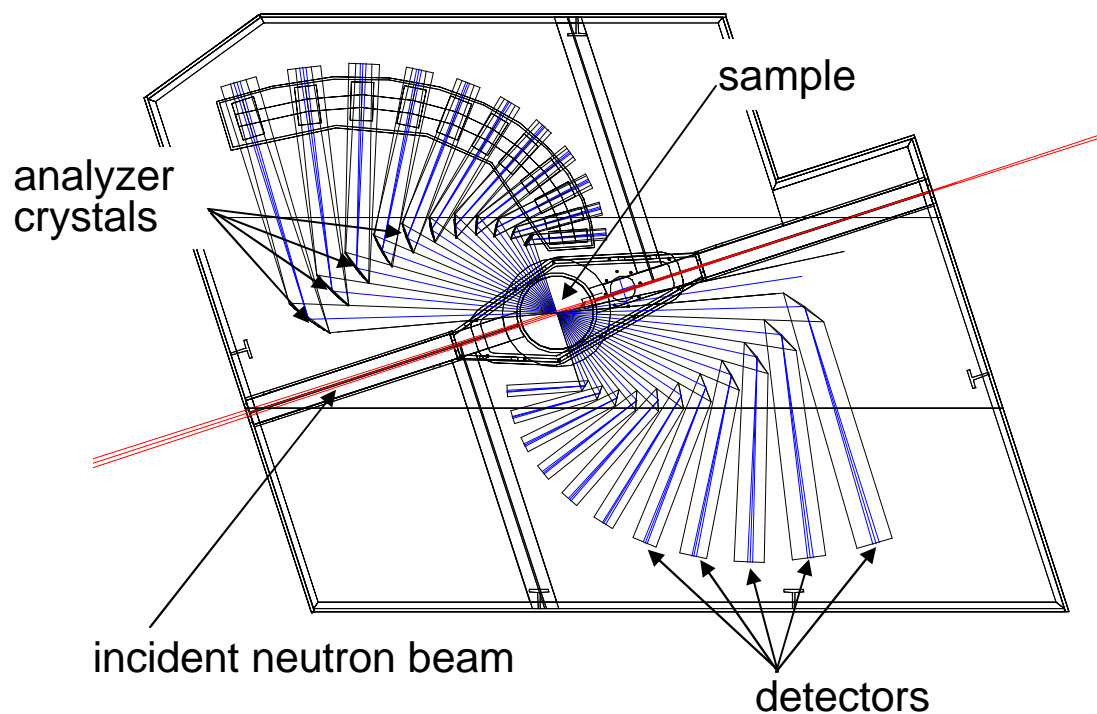
# Phase Space probed by Inelastic Instruments



adapted from "Neutron Scattering Instrumentation for a High-Powered Spallation Source" R. Hjelm, et al., LAO-UR 97-1272

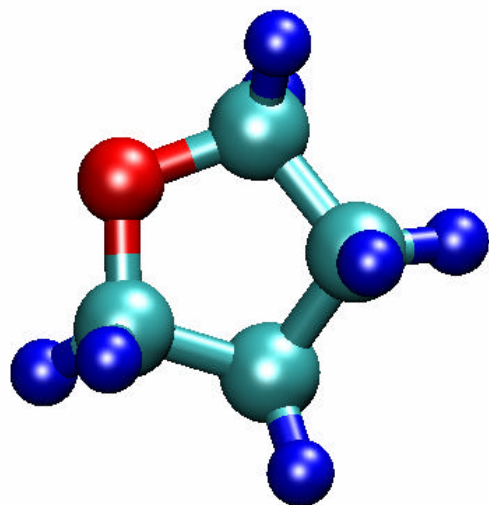


# QENS – Intense Pulsed Neutron Source ANL

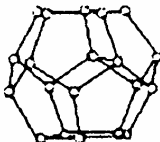
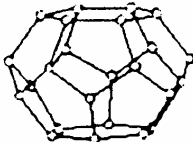
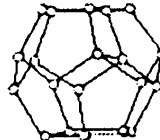
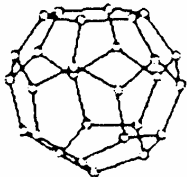
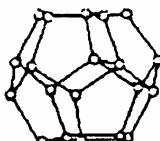
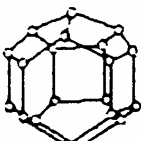
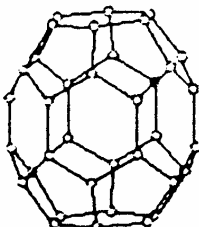


QENS at IPNS, Argonne National Laboratory  
time range 1 - 10 psec  
 $0.36 \text{ \AA}^{-1} < Q < 2.53 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$

# THF (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O) Clathrate Hydrate



- Structure II
  - Cubic
  - Large Cages 5.9 Å  
6.9 Å
  - Avg. radius 4.73 Å
- Melting Temp ~ 277 K

	Small Cages	Large Cages	Unit cell Formula	
Structure I (sI)	 5 <sup>12</sup>	 5 <sup>12</sup> 6 <sup>2</sup>	S <sub>2</sub> L <sub>6</sub> · 46H <sub>2</sub> O	
Structure II (sII)	 5 <sup>12</sup>	 5 <sup>12</sup> 6 <sup>4</sup>	S <sub>16</sub> L <sub>8</sub> · 136H <sub>2</sub> O	
Structure H (sH)	 5 <sup>12</sup>	 4 <sup>3</sup> 5 <sup>6</sup> 6 <sup>3</sup>	 5 <sup>12</sup> 6 <sup>8</sup>	S <sub>3</sub> S' <sub>2</sub> L · 34H <sub>2</sub> O

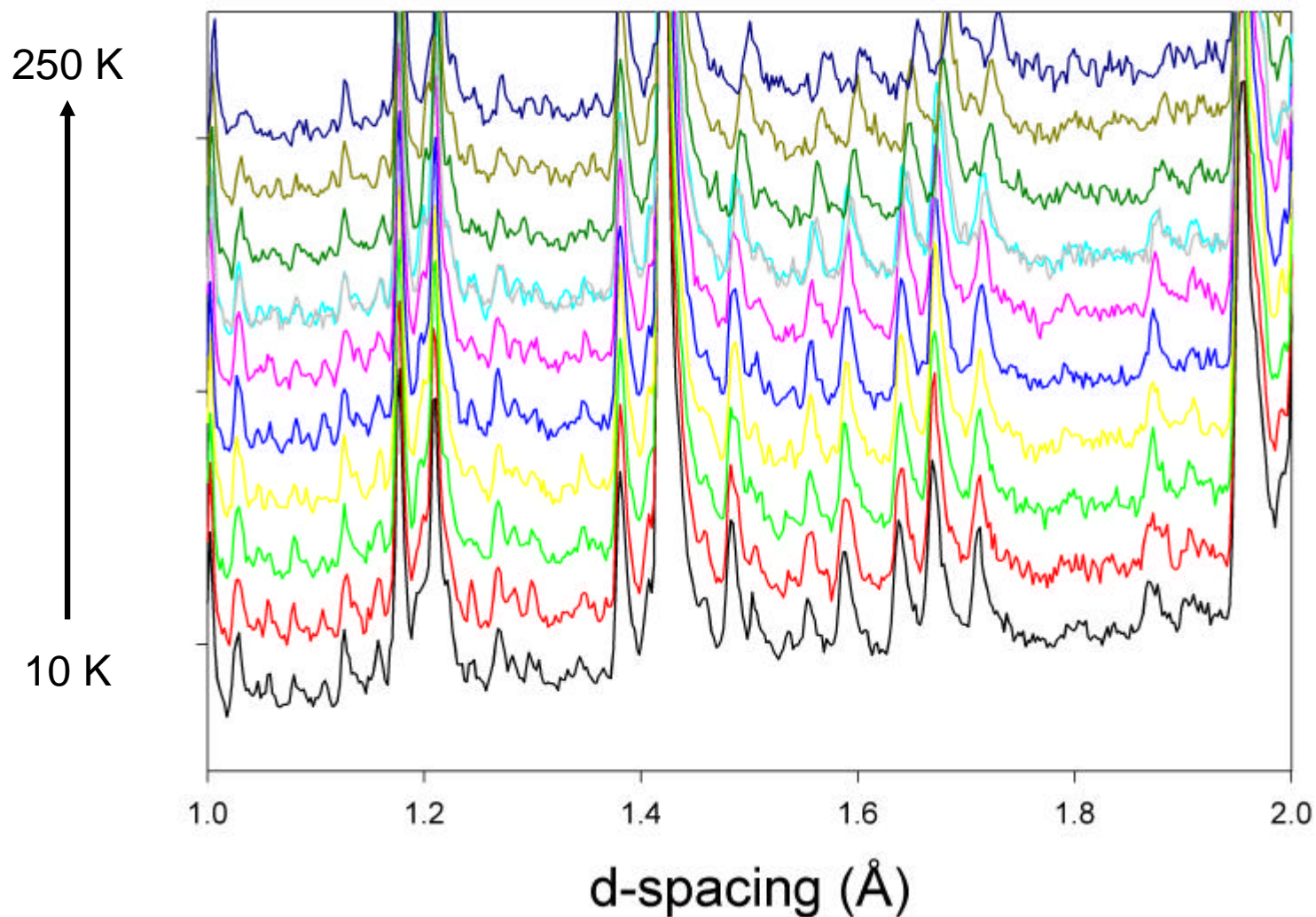
# THF Sample Conditions

---



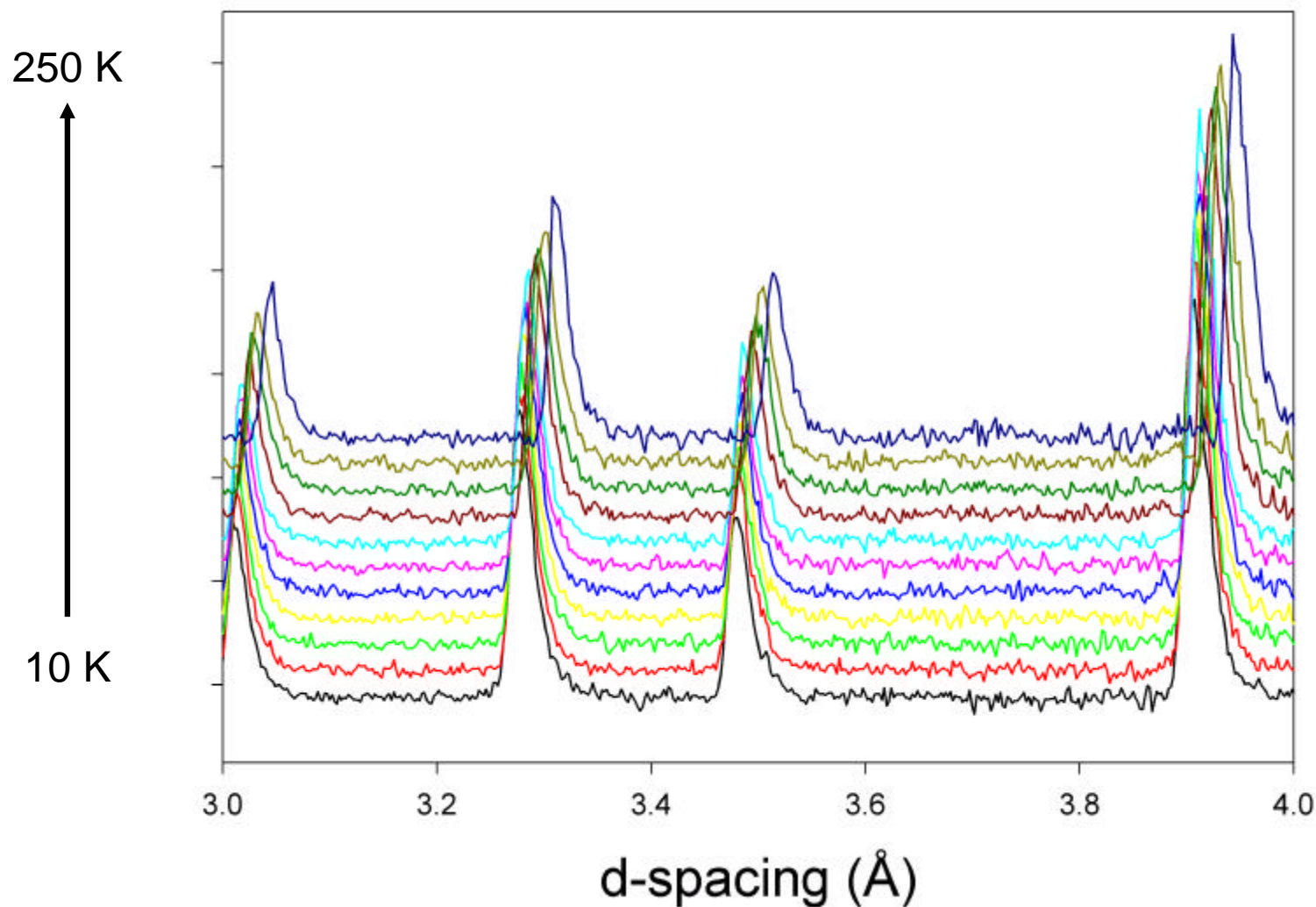
- Protonated THF ( $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}$ )
- Deuterated water ( $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ )
- Sample thickness  $\sim 0.8$  mm in beam direction
  - 10% total scatterer (including water) minimize multiple scattering
  - cylindrical annulus 0.4 mm thick, 10 cm tall
- Expect 65% of total scattering from THF H-atoms
- Expect 33% of total scattering from  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ 
  - immobile, elastic with Debye-Waller factor
- 0.017 moles of H-atoms in beam
- 6 hours of beam time

# Diffraction Data (h-THF)

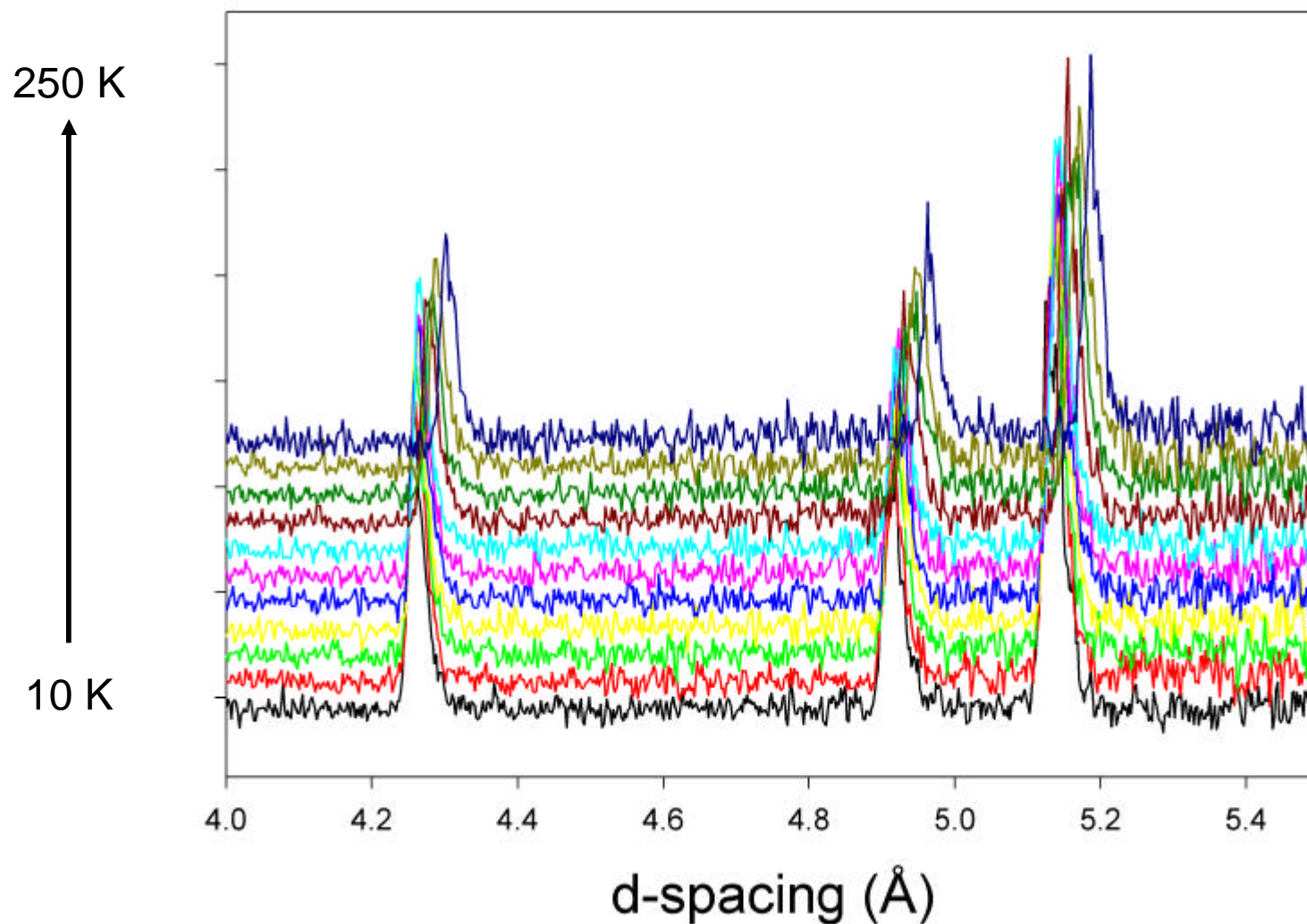




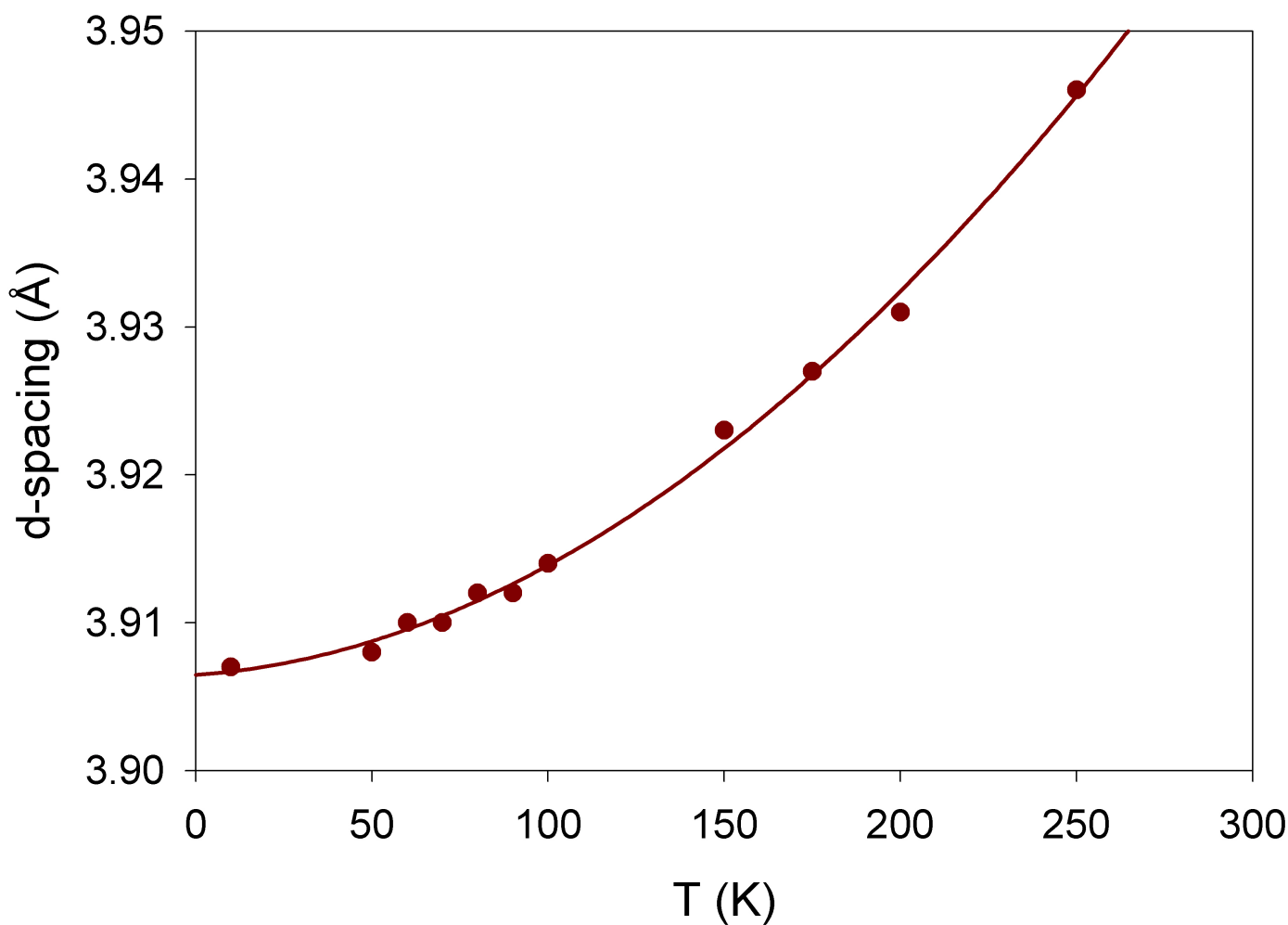
# Diffraction



# More Diffraction



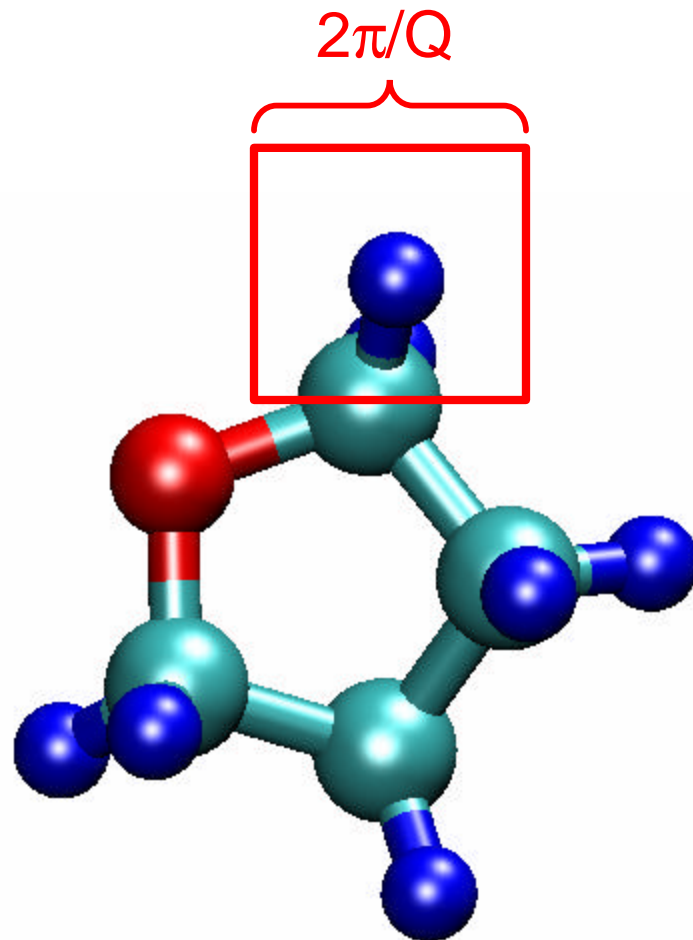
# Lattice Expansion



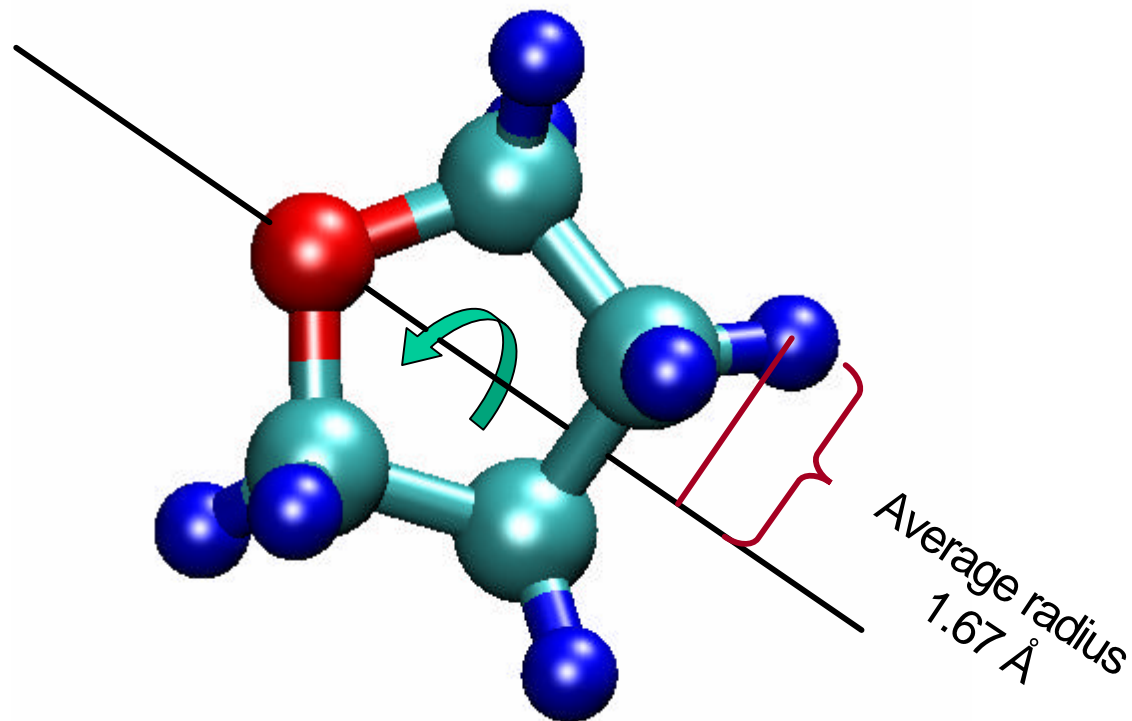
# Quasielastic Neutron Scattering

- Quasielastic Scattering:
- A particle (H-atom) moves out of volume defined by  $2\pi/Q$  in a time shorter than set by the reciprocal of the instrument sensitivity,  $d\omega(\text{meV})$ .
- 
- Isotropic Rotation :

$$t \approx \frac{100 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ sec}}{d\omega}$$

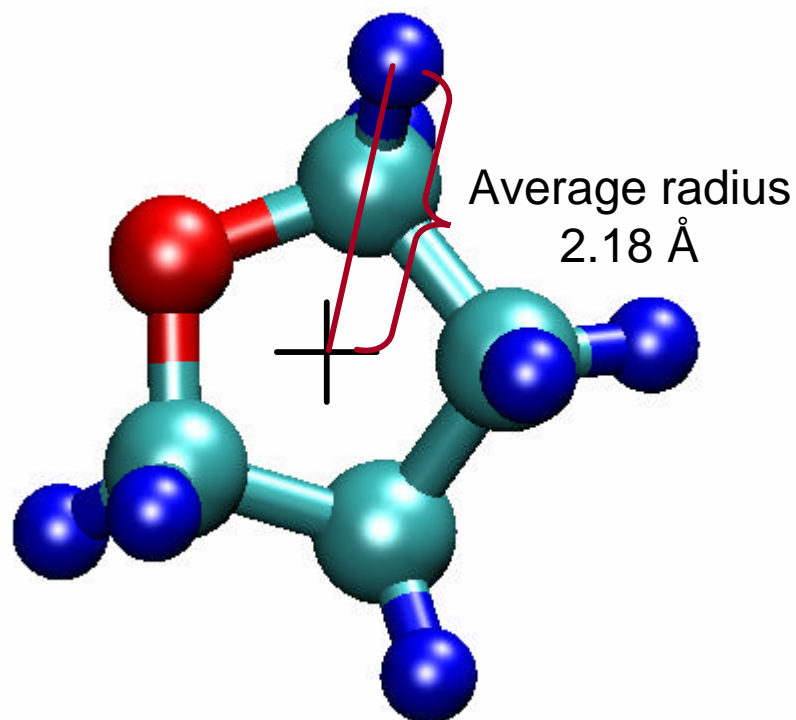






Uniaxial Rotation (powder avg. of motion in a circle)

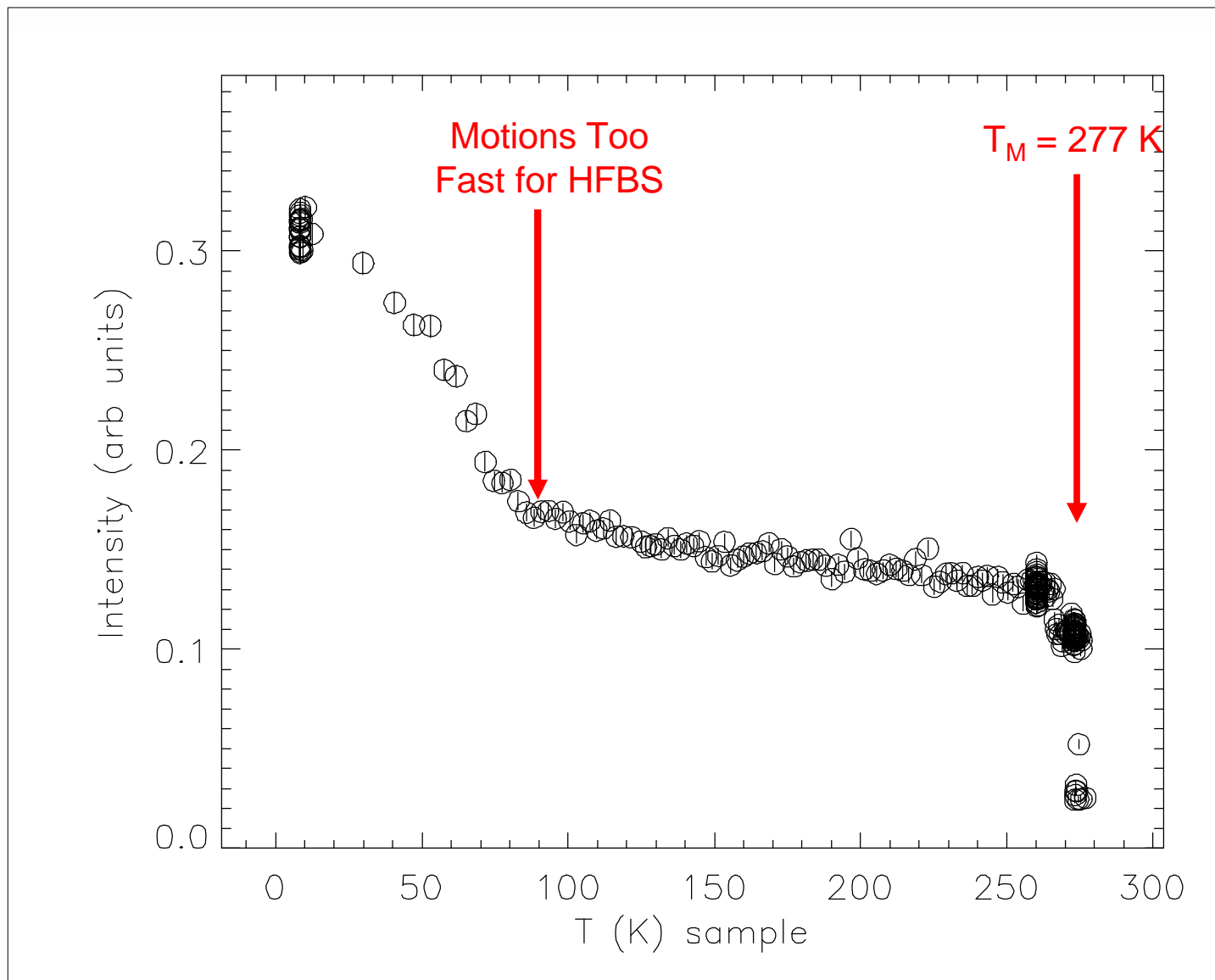
$$S(Q, w) = A_0 d(w) + \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} A_l(Q) \frac{1}{p} \frac{t_l}{1 + w^2 t_l^2}$$



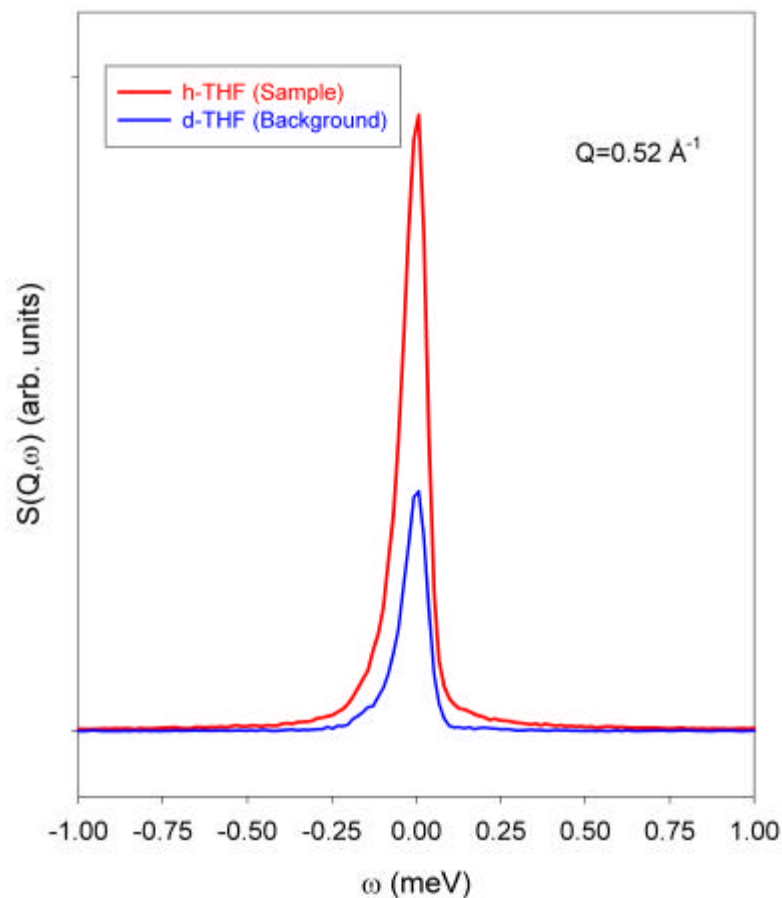
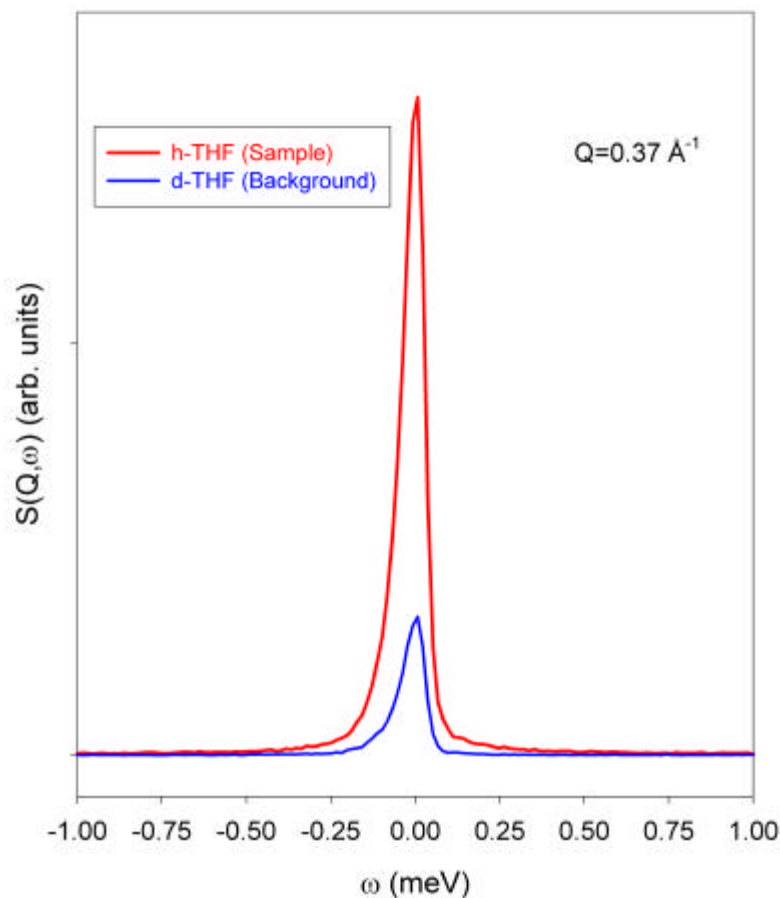
Isotropic Rotation (motion on surface of a sphere)

$$S(Q, w) = A_0 d(w) + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} A_l(Q) \frac{1}{p} \frac{t_l}{1 + w^2 t_l^2}$$

# Elastic Scan (HFBS – CHRNS at NIST)

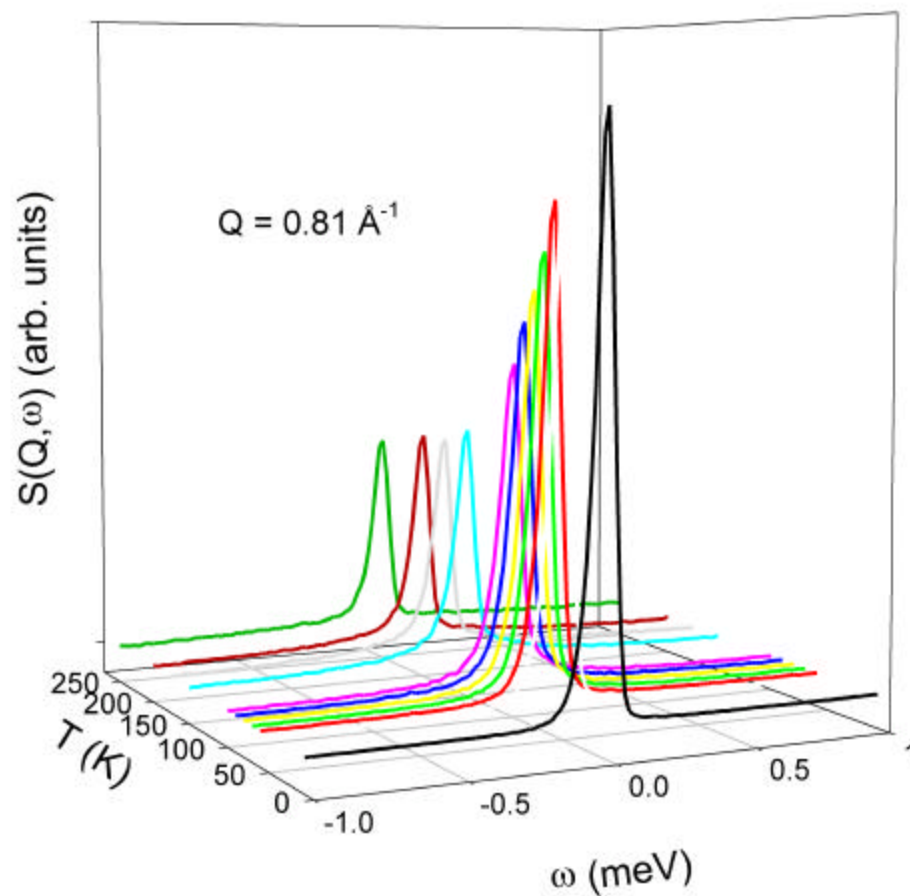


# Quasielastic Data/Background 100 K

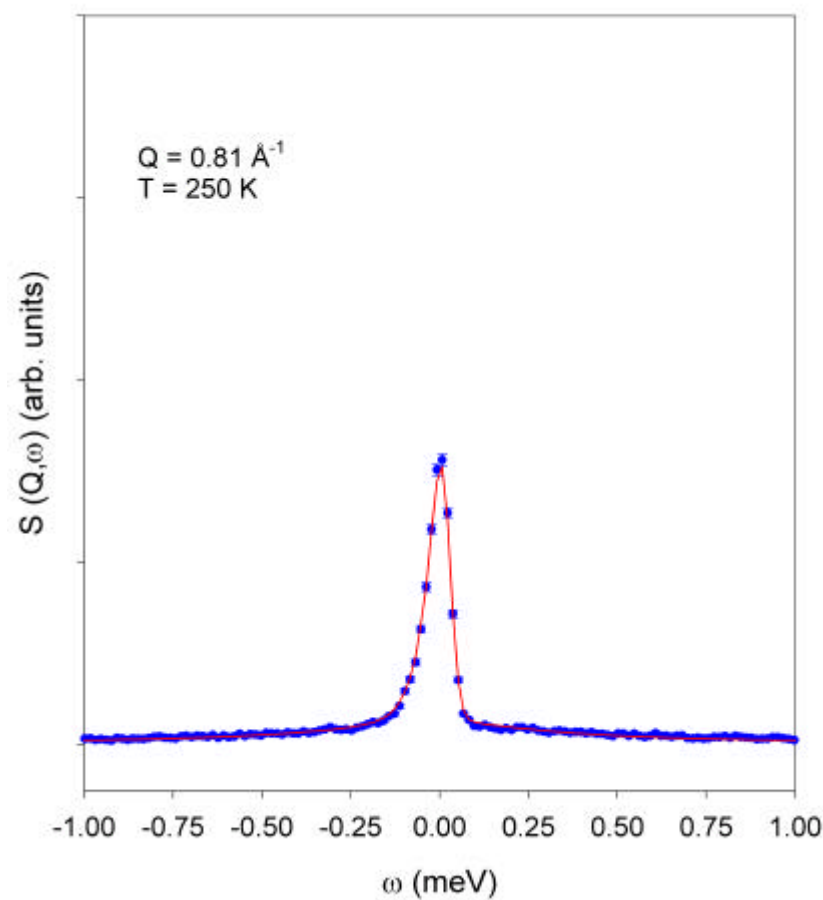
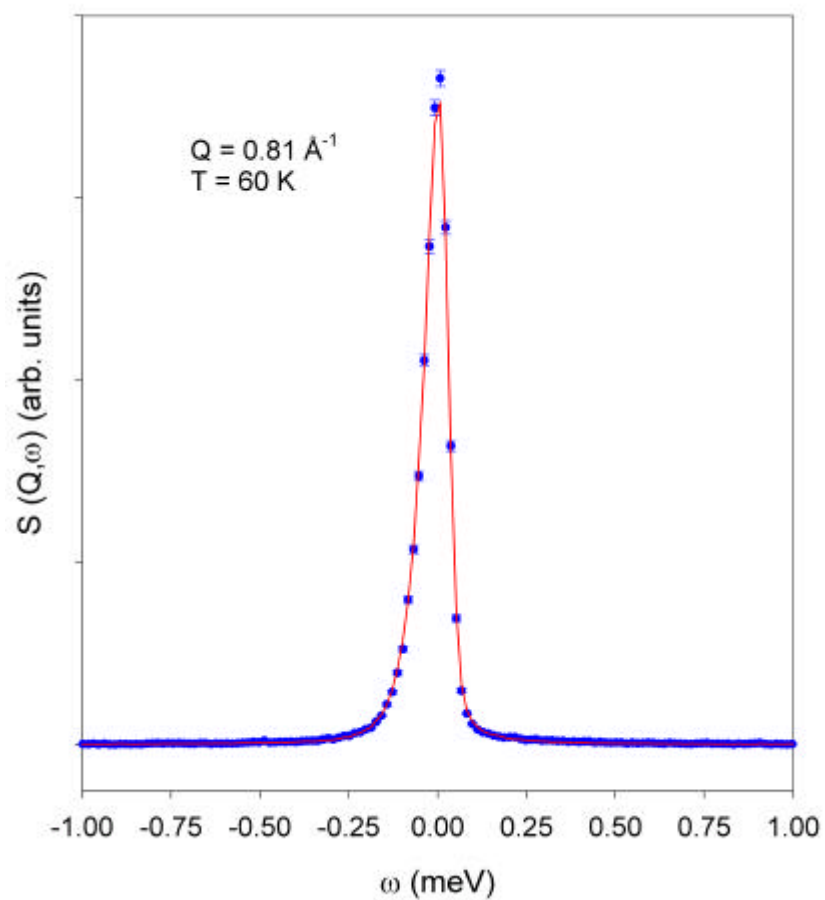




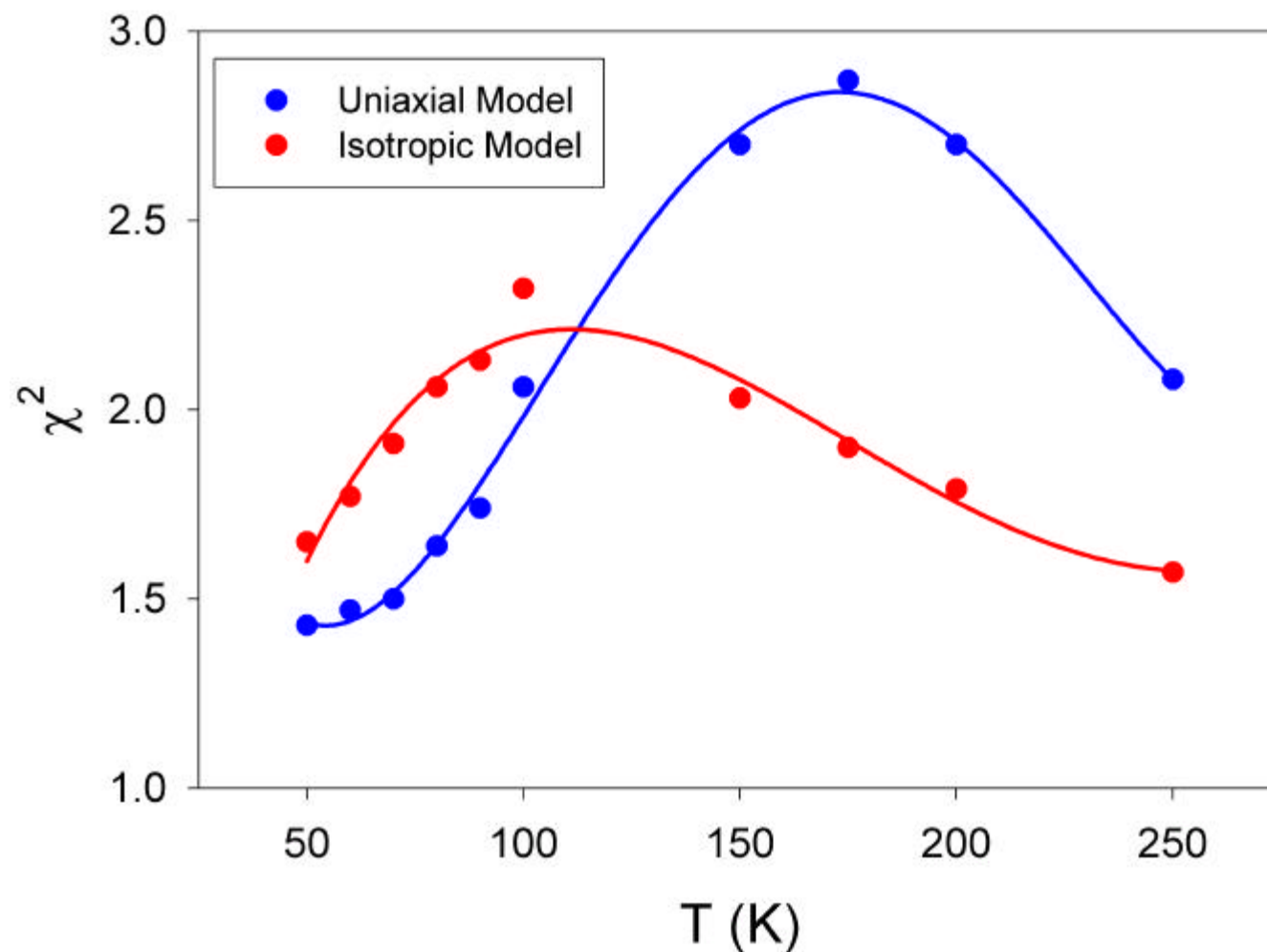
# Temperature Evolution $Q = 0.81 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$



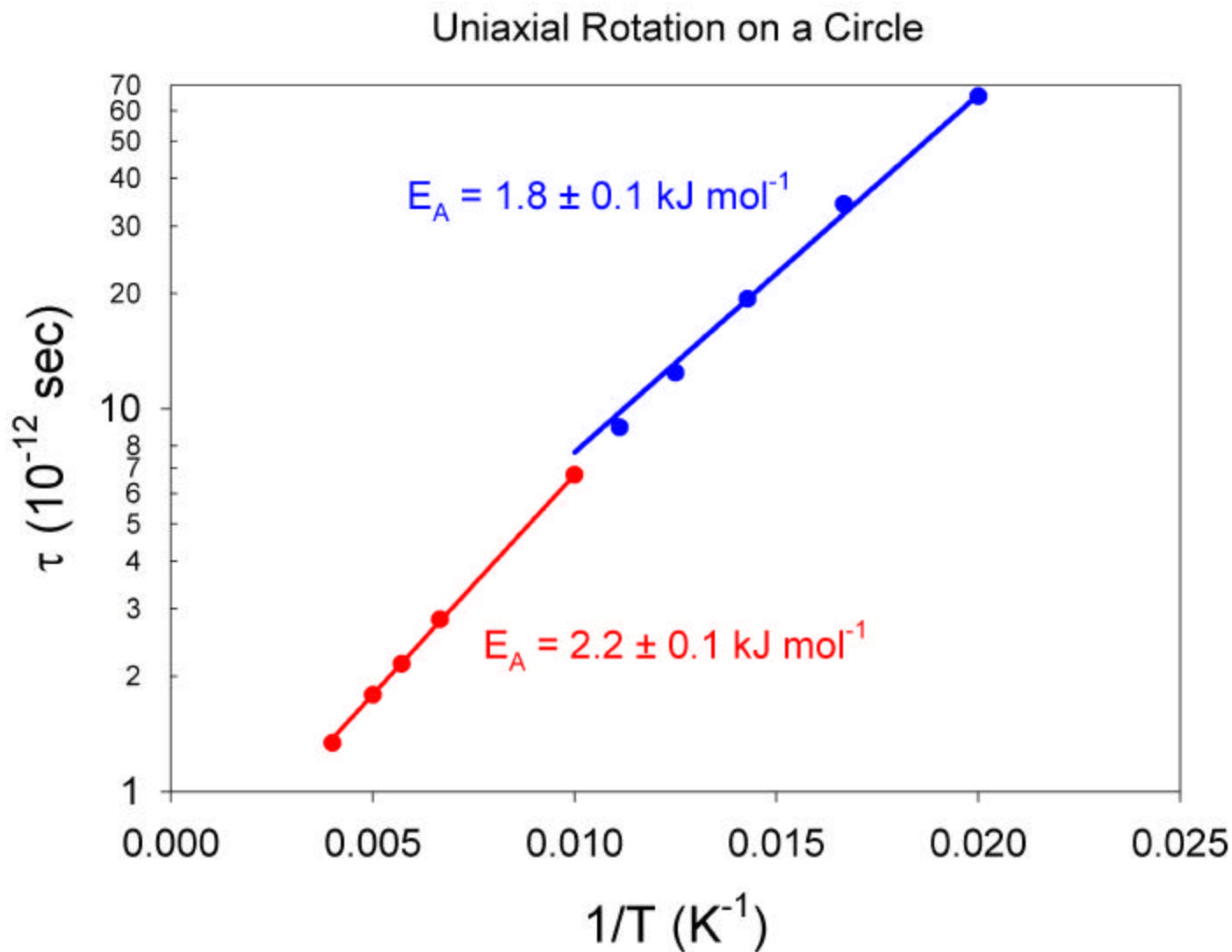
# Model Fits to Data



# Compare the two Quasielastic models: $c^2$

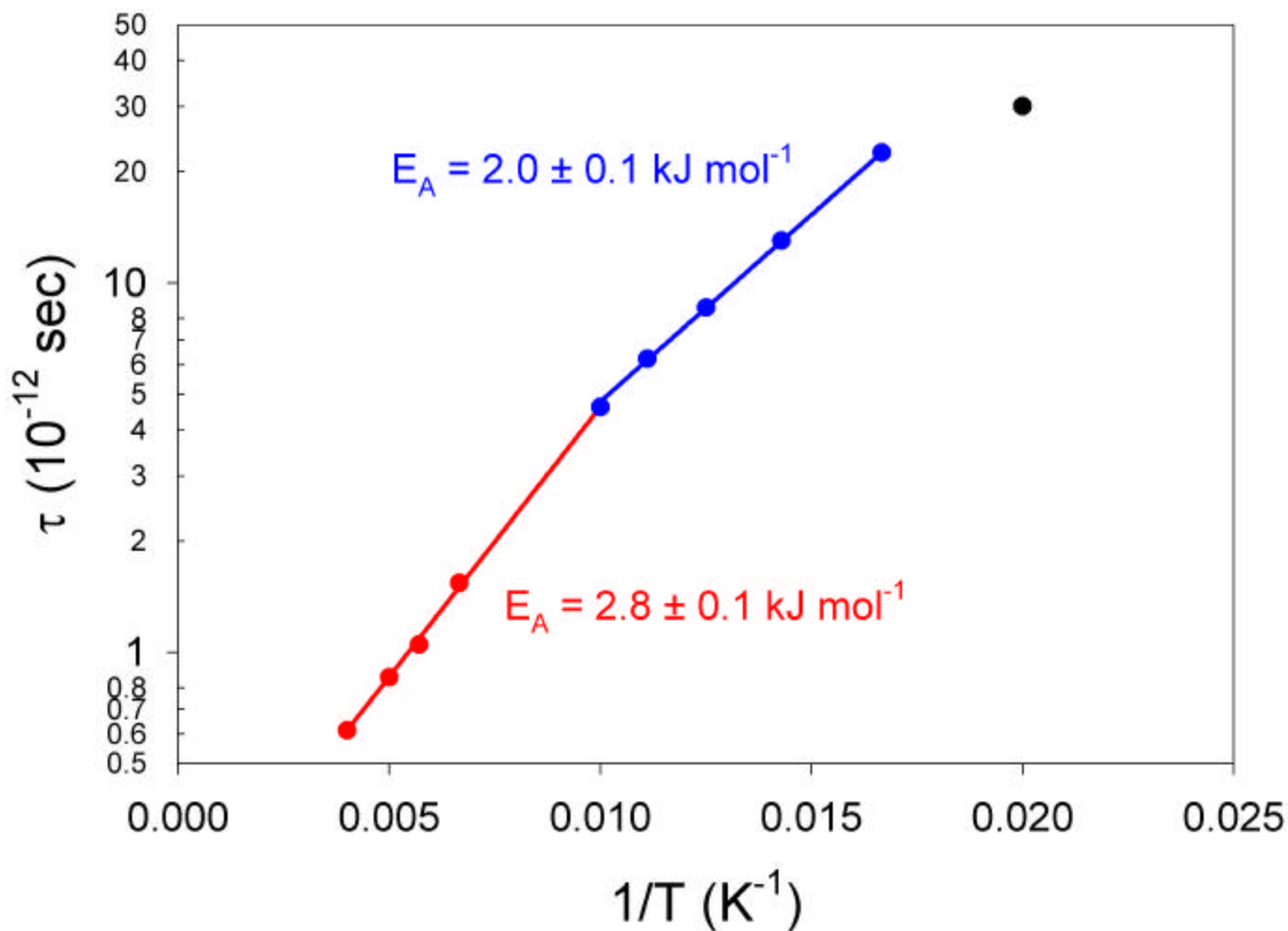


# Uniaxial Model



# Isotropic Model

Isotropic Rotation on a Sphere





# CONCLUSION

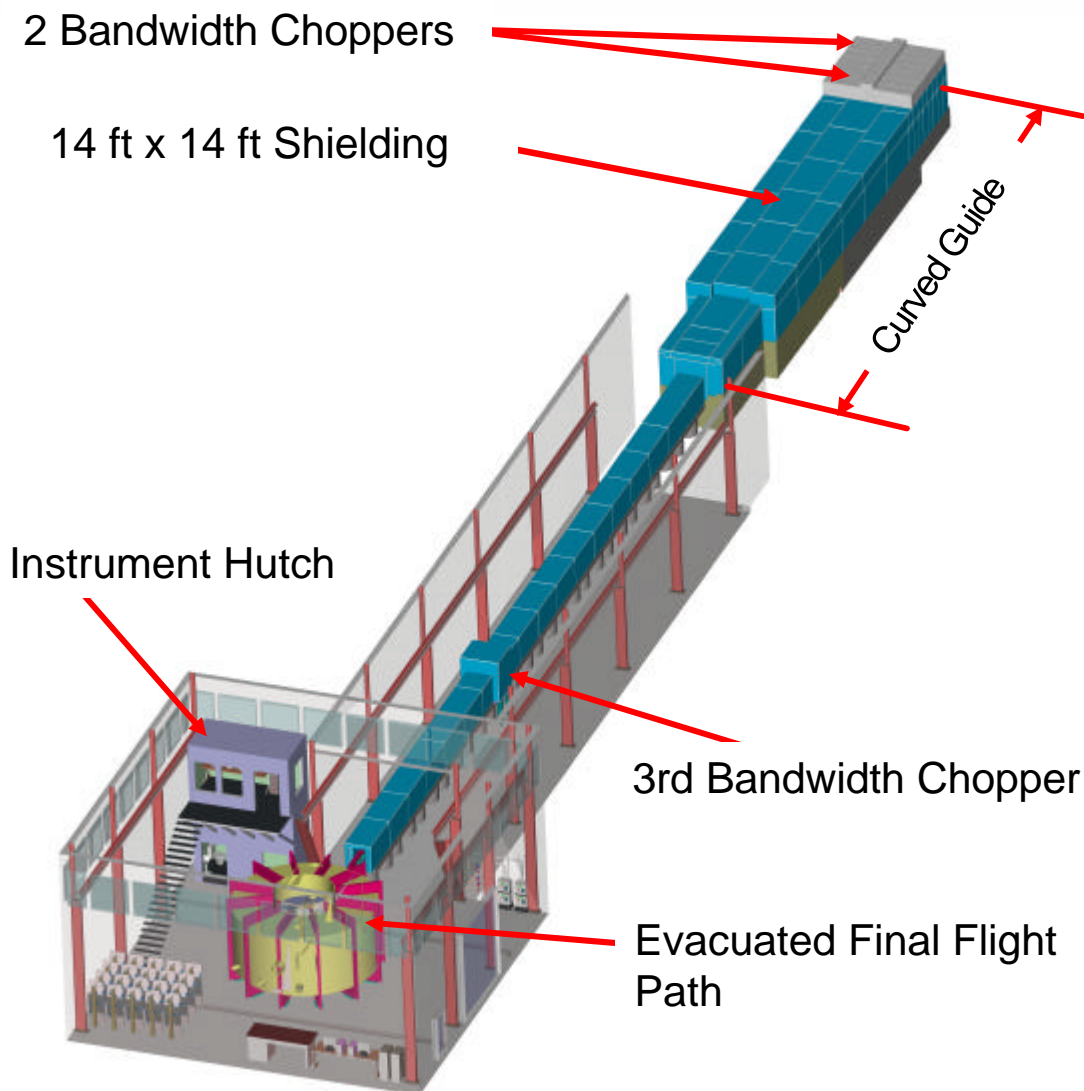


- Web sites for the Spallation Neutron Source
  - [www.sns.anl.gov](http://www.sns.anl.gov) – Instruments only
  - [www.sns.gov](http://www.sns.gov) – project public site
    - Follow links to user information and to instrument data sheets [www.sns.gov/users/instrument\\_data\\_sheets.pdf](http://www.sns.gov/users/instrument_data_sheets.pdf)
- THF
  - Two clearly identified regions:  $< 100\text{K}$ ,  $100\text{ K} - 250\text{ K}$
  - Geometry of motion at  $T < 100\text{ K}$  more restricted than at higher  $T$
  - In both  $T$  regimes, activated dynamics
    - isotropic (sphere) high- $T$ :  $2.8 \pm 0.1\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
  - Future Work
    - Refine Diffraction Data
    - More sophisticated rotational models
      - Whole molecule rotations about fixed and mobile axes



# Instrument View

## Backscattering Spectrometer Beamline 2TU



- 84 m incident flight path
- Si (111) analyzer crystals
- Elastic Resolution  $2.7 \mu\text{eV}$
- Dynamic Range  $\pm 260 \mu\text{eV}$
- $0.1 \text{ \AA}^{-1} < Q < 2.0 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$
- $-0.3 \text{ meV} < \omega < 18 \text{ meV}$
- Up to 100x performance of current instruments

# Final Flight Path

